



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Michigan State University

Whereas, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED NOVEL VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED PLANT, THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE TITLE THERETO IS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID APPLICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HEIRS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF *eighteen* YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC REPLENISHMENT OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE RIGHT TO EXCLUDE OTHERS FROM SELLING THE VARIETY, OR OFFERING IT FOR SALE, OR REPRODUCING IT, OR IMPORTING IT, OR EXPORTING IT, OR USING IT IN PRODUCING A HYBRID OR DIFFERENT VARIETY THEREFROM, TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED BY THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT. THE UNITED STATES SEED OF THIS VARIETY (1) SHALL BE SOLD BY VARIETY NAME ONLY AS CERTIFIED SEED AND (2) SHALL CONFORM TO THE NUMBER OF GENERATIONS DETERMINED BY THE OWNER OF THE RIGHTS. (84 STAT. 1542, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. 2321 ET SEQ.)

MEADOW FESCUE

'Beaumont'

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Plant Variety Protection Office to be affixed at the City of Washington this 27th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one.

Attest:

Samuel L. Lee
Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office
Grain Division
Agricultural Marketing Service

John R. Block
Secretary of Agriculture



APPLICATION FOR PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION CERTIFICATE

INSTRUCTIONS: See Reverse.

1a. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OF VARIETY	1b. VARIETY NAME Beaumont	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
		PV NUMBER 7900091	
2. KIND NAME Meadow Fescue	3. GENUS AND SPECIES NAME Festuca Elatior L.	FILING DATE 7-18-79	TIME 1:30 <u>P.M.</u>
4. FAMILY NAME (BOTANICAL) Gramineae	5. DATE OF DETERMINATION March 7, 1977	FEE RECEIVED \$ 250.00 \$ 250.00 \$ 250.00	DATE 7-18-79 7-18-79 7-27-81
6. NAME OF APPLICANT(S) Michigan State University	7. ADDRESS (Street and No. or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP Code) Department of Crop and Soil Sciences Michigan State University East Lansing, MI 48824	8. TELEPHONE AREA CODE AND NUMBER 517/355-2236	
9. IF THE NAMED APPLICANT IS NOT A PERSON, FORM OF ORGANIZATION: (Corporation, partnership, association, etc.) State University		10. IF INCORPORATED, GIVE STATE AND DATE OF INCORPORATION Michigan - 1855	11. DATE OF INCORPORATION 1855

12. Name and mailing address of applicant representative(s), if any, to serve in this application and receive all papers:

Dr. Kenyon T. Payne, Professor
Department of Crop and Soil Sciences
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824

13. CHECK BOX BELOW FOR EACH ATTACHMENT SUBMITTED:

- ☒ 13A. Exhibit A, Origin and Breeding History of the Variety (See Section 52 of the Plant Variety Protection Act.)
- ☒ 13B. Exhibit B, Novelty Statement.
- ☒ 13C. Exhibit C, Objective Description of the Variety (Request form from Plant Variety Protection Office.)
- ☐ 13D. Exhibit D, Additional Description of the Variety.
- ☒ 13E. Exhibit E, Personnel Who Developed the Variety

14A. Does the applicant(s) specify that seed of this variety be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed? (See Section 83(a). (If "Yes," answer 14B and 14C below.) ☒ YES ☐ NO14B. Does the applicant(s) specify that this variety be limited as to number of generations? ☒ YES ☐ NO14C. If "Yes," to 14B, how many generations of production beyond breeder seed? ☒ FOUNDATION ☒ REGISTERED ☒ CERTIFIED15. Does the applicant(s) agree to the publication of his/her (their) name(s) and address in the Official Journal? ☒ YES ☐ NO

16. The applicant(s) declare(s) that a viable sample of basic seed of this variety will be deposited upon request before issuance of a certificate and will be replenished periodically in accordance with such regulations as may be applicable.

The undersigned applicant(s) is (are) the owner(s) of this sexually reproduced novel plant variety, and believe(s) that the variety is distinct, uniform, and stable as required in Section 41, and is entitled to protection under the provisions of Section 42 of the Plant Variety Act.

Applicant(s) is (are) informed that false representation herein can jeopardize protection and result in penalties.

July 2, 1979
(DATE)
July 3, 1979
(DATE)
July 3, 1979Kenyon T. Payne
(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)
Bernard D. Kneek
(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)
Acting Chairman
Crop & Soil Sciences

EXHIBIT A
ORIGIN AND BREEDING HISTORY OF
BEAUMONT MEADOW FESCUE, FESTUCA ELATIOR L.

A synthetic variety of meadow fescue, Festuca elatior, has been developed which exhibits traits for which there is a need in the turfgrass industry. These include:

1. Excellent winterhardiness,
2. Relatively narrow leaf blade - the cultivar blends well in mixture with Kentucky bluegrass,
3. The ability to survive as a companion with improved Kentucky bluegrass cultivars over a several year period,
4. Very good mowing quality,
5. Is not subject to turfgrass diseases in northern cool season states,
6. Is adapted to large industrial lawn sites, highway and roadsides, cemeteries, parks, golf course roughs, and other extensive areas where a refined turf is not needed but an attractive, uniform sward is desirable.
7. It is tolerant to poorly drained soils and does not require the high management levels of finer leaved turfgrasses in order to provide acceptable turf.

In tests to date it does not have wear tolerance equal to that of tall fescue or perennial ryegrass, and it is susceptible to foliar diseases during the warm months of summer in the central states of the cool season turfgrass region.

History

In the late 1950's, Dr. Fred C. Elliott noted some USDA Plant Introduction Festucas in his forage breeding nursery that were fine leaved and appeared to have potential as turfgrasses. Open pollinated seed was harvested from seven of these and Dr. J. B. Beard established them in turfgrass plots in 1962 in 50% mixture with Merion Kentucky bluegrass. Four of these survived and maintained an approximately 50% stand with the bluegrass until the plots were terminated in 1972. The four sources were:

	<u>Original source</u>
MSU-3 Fe - P.I. 234894	Switzerland
MSU-4 Fe - P.I. 250963	Yugoslavia
MSU-5 Fe - P.I. 251116	"
MSU-6 Fe - P.I. 251117	"

Because of excellent winterhardiness, the ability to survive in competition with Merion bluegrass and an attractive appearance as turf superior to that of tall fescue, a varietal improvement project was initiated by Dr. Kenyon T. Payne in 1969.

7900091

Equal numbers of sprigs were taken from each of the four sources and established in a polycross nursery. In 1971, three plants were selected from each of the four original introductions based on color, narrow leaf width, vigor of plant development and seed yield. These were cloned to three plants each and placed in a polycross nursery.

Seed was harvested from one parental plant from each of the 12 clones representing the four original introductions. In 1974, seventy seedling plants were established from each of these parents and transplanted to a breeder seed nursery. Breeder seed has been harvested in 1975 and 1976, and approximately 30 pounds of seed are available for increase.

This breeder seed nursery is located in a field in which the plants have been flooded for extended periods in each of two winters with excellent plant survival. Prior to anthesis, Dr. J. M. Vargas has assisted in roguing out plants which appeared to have high levels of Helminthosporium leaf blotch. While this disease has not been apparent in mowed turf, it develops each year on the senescent leaves of maturing mother plants.

In 1971, sufficient seed was available for a two acre increase in Oregon. This was accomplished with the cooperation of the Michigan Foundation Seed Association, the Burlingham Seed Co., Forest Grove, Oregon and Mr. Cliff Pflagman. Two seed crops totalling over 2,000 lbs. were harvested for testing purposes.

Since this species has a bunch type growth habit, it is suggested that it be seeded as a mixture of 75% (by weight) Beaumont and 25% Kentucky bluegrass for most purposes.

Festuca elatior (F. pratensis in Europe) meadow fescue has not been used as a lawn grass in Eastern United States because varieties have not been available suited to this need. In view of the "pioneering" role of this species for use in fulfilling a need for a low energy requiring turf, it is recommended that the cultivar be named BEAUMONT, after the Michigan physician who blazed new trails long ago.

EXHIBIT B

Novelty Statement

Beaumont Meadow Fescue

Festuca elatior

Beaumont meadow fescue is a medium green, medium textured turf type synthetic cultivar. It has a somatic chromosome number of 14. In mature plant growth habit it is semi-erect while Ensign and Trader are classed as erect. When managed as turf, at 1 1/2-2 1/2 inch mowing height, it has the ability to persist in a population with Kentucky bluegrass, and has excellent winterhardiness and tolerance to submergence.

While it exhibits susceptibility to Helminthosporium net blotch which develops on the senescing leaves of the maturing plant, this disease, nor any other, has been observed under turf managed conditions in Michigan. Reports from New Jersey, Illinois, and Indiana indicate that Helminthosporium and/or Rhizoctonia brown patch develops under turf management during the warmer periods of the growing season. It was not susceptible to diseases or ozone damage at Riverside, California.

Beaumont is reported as not as tolerant to wear as timothy in British Columbia, but in wear tests in Michigan it was superior to Festuca rubra and timothy, but not as wear tolerant as Festuca arundinacea or Lolium perenne. It's recuperative potential was superior to that of Lolium perenne following wear stress.

It blends well in appearance as a mixture with improved cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass, and optimum mowing height is 1 1/2 to 2 inches. It demonstrated exceptional seeding vigor, establishment and mature plant vigor as well as high seed production potential in tests at Nez Perce, Idaho, and has produced excellent seed yields at two locations in Oregon.

Biomass

Trader

Energy

39.0

26.8

21.8

34.6

27.1

20.1

34.4

25.2

19.7

34.1

24.1

18.4

34.1

21.7

18.2

30.5

20.3

16.4

28.9

18.3

15.6

26.4

17.2

15.4

21.6

12.6

14.8

19.8

10.5

13.7

$$303.4 \div 10 = 303.4 \div 10 = 30.3$$

↓

$$203.8 \div 10 = 203.8 \div 10 = 20.4$$

$$174.1 \div 10 = 174.1 \div 10 = 17.4$$

panicles per plant
Analysis done on panicles/plant $C = 15472.323$

$$\text{Total SS} = 17092.73 - \frac{(681.3)^2}{30} = 1620.407$$

$$\text{Cult SS} = \frac{163896.81}{10} - C = 917.358$$

$$\text{Error SS} = 1620.407 - 917.358 = 703.049$$

Source	df	SS	MS	F
Cultivar	2	917.358	458.679	17.62*** (P < .001)
Error	27	703.049	26.039	
Total	29	1620.407		

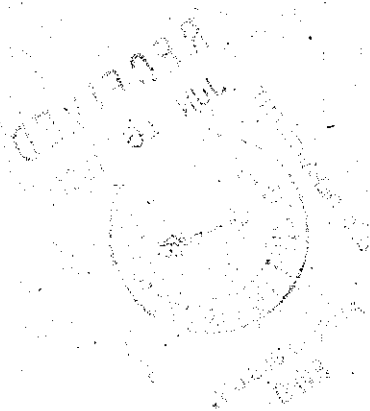
$$LSD_{.05} = t_{.05} \sqrt{\frac{2(26.039)}{10}} = 2.052(2.282) = 4.68$$

$$LSD_{.01} = t_{.01} \sqrt{\frac{2(26.039)}{10}} = 2.771(2.282) = 6.32$$

	Panicles/plant	
Beaumont	30.34	a +
Trader	20.38	b
Ensign	17.41	b

LSD _{.05}	4.68
LSD _{.01}	6.32

+ Any two means with the same letter are not significantly different from each other (P_L = 0.05) by Duncan's Multiple Range Test.



February 5, 1980

Meadow Fescue Application No. 7900091 "Beaumont"

Exhibit A: No detectable significant variants have been observed in three generations. Thus the cultivar is considered to be very stable. These observations are based on plants observed in two fields of foundation generation plants, each over two acres in size, grown in Oregon in 1971-73 and 1978-80.

Exhibit B: Beaumont is three inches shorter in mature plant height than Trader and Ensign. Length of panicle is also shorter in Beaumont (180mm) than Trader (210mm) or Ensign (260mm). A major character in which Beaumont is unique is in the number of panicles per plant: Beaumont has an average of 30.3 while Trader has 20.4 and Ensign 17.4. In leaf blade color, Beaumont is medium green while Trader and Ensign are dark green. Beaumont is two to four days earlier in initial as well as full heading than Trader and Ensign. The average length of the first leaf below the flag leaf in Beaumont is 25mm shorter than Trader and 25mm longer than Ensign.

The above measurements are based on sample sizes as follows:
just prior to harvest - phone 7/25/80 JGT

Length of panicle - average per plant of a 10 plant sample of each cultivar

Number of panicles - average of ten 10-plant samples or 100 plants of each cultivar

Length of leaf below flag leaf - average of 10 plants in each cultivar

The cultivar Beaumont most closely resembles the cultivars Trader and Ensign.

No application has ever been made in a foreign country for plant protection for Beaumont.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
GRAIN DIVISION
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782
OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY
FESCUE
(*Festuca* spp.)

NAME OF APPLICANT(S)

Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station

VARIETY NAME OR TEMPORARY DESIGNATION

Beaumont

ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP Code)

Department of Crop and Soil Sciences

Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PVPO NUMBER

7900091

Place the appropriate number that describes the varietal character of this variety in the boxes below. Place a zero in first box (e.g., 089 or 09) when number is either 99 or less or 9 or less. Characteristics described, including numerical measurements, should represent those that are typical for the variety. Ranges may be given also. Measured data should be for SPACED PLANTS. Royal Horticultural Society or any recognized color fan may be used to determine plant colors; designate system used: . Describe location of test area East Lansing, Michigan

All questions need not be answered, however, completeness should be striven for in order to establish the most adequate Variety Identification.

1. SPECIES: (With comparison varieties for use below - use varieties within species of application variety)

- 2 1 = F. ARUNDINACEA (TALL) 11 = ALTA 12 = FAWN 13 = GOAR 14 = KENTUCKY 31
2 = F. PRATENSIS (MEADOW) 21 = ENSIGN 22 = TRADER
3 = F. RUBRA SSP. COMMUTATA (CHEWINGS) 31 = CASCADE 32 = HIGHLIGHT 33 = JAMESTOWN
4 = F. RUBRA SSP. RUBRA (RED) 41 = BOREAL 42 = PENNLAWN 43 = DAWSON
5 = F. OVINA VAR. OVINA (SHEEP)
6 = F. LONGIFOLIA (HARD) 61 = DURAR 62 = BILJART (C-26) 63 = SCALDIS
7 = OTHER (SPECIFY) F. _____

2. CYTOLOGY

1 4 2n CHROMOSOME NUMBER

3. ADAPTATION: (0 = Not Tested; 1 = Not Adapted; 2 = Adapted)

2 NORTHEAST 1 SOUTHEAST 2 NORTH CENTRAL 2 PACIFIC N.W. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

4. MATURITY: (50% Headed) Give Test Area East Lansing, Michigan

0 2 DAYS EARLIER THAN 2 1
Days earlier than 2 2
0 4 ~~MATURITY SAME AS~~ 2 2 COMPARISON VARIETY
 DAYS LATER THAN

5. PLANT HEIGHT: (At maturity to top of panicle)

8 6 6 mm HEIGHT
3 4 mm SHORTER THAN 2 1
mm shorter than 2 2 COMPARISON VARIETY
5 0 ~~HEIGHT SAME AS~~ 2 2
 mm TALLER THAN

6. GROWTH HABIT (Mature)

2 1 = ERECT (KENTUCKY 31) 2 = SEMI-ERECT (HIGHLIGHT) 3 = PROSTRATE

7. RHIZOMES

mm LENGTH mm WIDTH

0 0 = ABSENT 1 = WEAKLY CREEPING (DAWSON) 2 = STRONGLY CREEPING (BOREAL) 3 = OTHER _____

8. LEAF BLADE:

3 COLOR: 1 = LIGHT GREEN (GOLFROOD) 2 = MODERATELY LIGHT GREEN (HIGHLIGHT) 3 = MEDIUM GREEN (JAMESTOWN, KENTUCKY 31)
4 = DARK GREEN (CASCADE) 5 = BLUEGREEN 6 = GRAYGREEN 7 = OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

0 ANTHOCYANIN: 0 = ABSENT 1 = PRESENT 0 HAIRS (BASAL): 0 = ABSENT 1 = PRESENT 2 MARGINS: 1 = SMOOTH
2 = SEMI-ROUGH
3 = ROUGH

mm AWN LENGTH

12. LEMMA:

<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="6"/>	mm SHORTER THAN	<input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="2"/>	} COMPARISON VARIETY
	LENGTH SAME AS	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>	
<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="7"/>	mm LONGER SHORTER THAN	<input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="1"/>	

13. SEED:

<input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>	mm LENGTH	<input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="3"/>	mm WIDTH
<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>	mm SHORTER THAN	<input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="2"/>	} COMPARISON VARIETY
	LENGTH SAME AS	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>	
<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>	mm LONGER THAN	<input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="1"/>	
<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="9"/>	GRAMS PER 1000 SEED	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>	mm, NARROWER THAN
<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="2"/>	GRAMS LESS THAN	<input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="1"/>	} COMPARISON VARIETY
	WEIGHT SAME AS	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>	
<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="4"/>	less GRAMS MORE THAN	<input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="2"/>	
		<input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="2"/>	mm WIDER THAN

14. DISEASE, INSECT, AND NEMATODE (0 = Not Tested, 1 = Susceptible, 2 = Resistant):

<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>HELMINTHOSPORIUM VAGANS</u>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>H. SOROKINIANUM</u>	<input type="text" value="1"/> <u>H. DICTYOIDES</u>
<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>RHIZOCTONIA SOLANI</u>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>ERYSIPE GRAMINIS</u>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>USTILAGO STRIIFORMIS</u>
<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>FUSARIUM NIVALE</u>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>F. ROSEUM</u>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>TYPHULA IOTANA</u>
<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>PUCCINIA GRAMINIS</u>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>P. STRIIFORMIS</u>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>P. POAE-NEMORALIS</u>
<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>P. CORONATA</u>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>PYTHIUM ULTIMUM</u>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>CORTICIUM FUSCIFORME</u>
<input type="text" value="0"/> <u>SCLEROTINIA HOMEOCARPA</u>	<input type="text" value="0"/> INSECT _____	<input type="text" value="0"/> NEMATODE _____
<input type="text" value=""/> OTHER _____	<input type="text" value=""/> OTHER _____	<input type="text" value=""/> OTHER _____

15. GIVE VARIETY OR VARIETIES THAT MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLE THE APPLICATION VARIETY. For the following characteristics indicate degree of resemblance (D.R.) by placing in the column marked, D.R., one of the following numbers:

1 = Application variety is less than comparison variety

2 = Same as

3 = More than, better, greater, darker, more disease resistant, etc.

CHARACTER	VARIETY	D.R.	CHARACTER	VARIETY	D.R.
RHIZOME LENGTH			GROWTH HABIT		
LEAF WIDTH			LEAF COLOR		
PANICLE COLOR			PANICLE SHAPE		
WINTER COLOR			COLD INJURY		
SHADE TOLERANCE			HEAT		
DROUGHT			DISEASE*		

*Specify each disease evaluated.

EXHIBIT D

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
EXPERIMENTAL MEADOW FESCUE

The following data summarize the performance of the MSU meadow fescue turfgrass cultivar, Beaumont. The corresponding data for Kentucky 31 and Alta tall fescue are included for comparative purposes. Density is obtained by an actual count of plants on a square decimeter basis. The Visual Quality Rating is done on a scale of 1 to 9, with 1 being the best variety in the evaluation and 9 the poorest. The average rating represents a composite of 3 replications and periodic evaluations throughout the growing season.

Although there is no significant difference between these varieties in many cases, Beaumont components consistently rank higher than either Kentucky 31 or Alta tall fescues. The outstanding characteristics of the meadow fescue are improved winter hardiness and a finer leaf texture.



DATA SHEET

An up-to-date compilation of reliable data on Lofts grass seed
LOFTS PEDIGREED SEED, INC. BOUND BROOK, N.J. 08805 (201) 356-8700

Beaumont Meadow Fescue

Plant Variety Protection Applied For

Type:

Beaumont is the first fine textured turf-type meadow fescue available that blends well and persists with Kentucky bluegrass. Beaumont has good green color and vigorous turf quality. Mr. James W. Smith* supervising landscape architect for Huron-Clinton Metropark in Detroit, Michigan states that Beaumont's color is good under no irrigation and minimal fertilization. Beaumont's excellent winter hardiness also allows it to persist in cold, northern areas where tall fescue is subject to winter injury.

*Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, 3050 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Michigan 48226. Phone (313) 961-5865

1973 & 1974 Meadow & Tall Fescue High Cut Data
Brookston, Indiana 1 = best

Variety	Turf Quality
Beaumont	4.7
Contessa	5.2
KY 31	5.4
Backafall	6.0
Alta	6.1
Mimer	6.5

Origin:

Beaumont's origin traces back to the late 1950's when Dr. Fred C. Elliot of Michigan State University selected seven meadow fescues from his forage breeding program that were fine leaved and appeared to have turfgrass potential. The seven were narrowed down by Dr. Jim Beard to four clones from which selections were made by Dr. Kenyon T. Payne. The clones were poly-crossed and the resulting seed was tested under the experimental designation MSU meadow fescue.

cue. MSU meadow fescue was later named and released as Beaumont.

Characteristics:

Beaumont is a low fertility turfgrass well suited for areas such as industrial sites, highways, roadsides, cemeteries, parks, ski trails, and golf course roughs. Beaumont performs well after an initial application of fertilizer to promote establishment in areas where an attractive, uniform low maintenance turf is desirable. This improved meadow fescue is also tolerant of poorly drained soils. Tolerance to close mowing (1½ - 2") is another plus for Beaumont. Since Beaumont is a bunch-type grass it is recommended that it be seeded as a mixture of 85% Beaumont and 15% Kentucky bluegrass.

Adaptation:

Beaumont's excellent winter hardiness is proven by its adaptability from New York State west and north to the Great Lakes Region and into Canada.

Fescue Variety Trial
Iowa State University - 1974

Variety	Winter Injury Rating*, 5/4/74	Leaf Diseases Rating**, 9/26/74
Beaumont	1.0	2.2
KY 31	1.2	3.2
Fawn	1.2	3.6
Alta	2.4	3.4
Kenhy	3.8	3.9
Least Significant Difference	.9	.6

*Rating: 1-5

1 = no winter injury

5 = most winter injury - reduced vigor

**Rating: 1-5, 1 = least, rust and Helminthosporium leaf spot.

EXHIBIT E

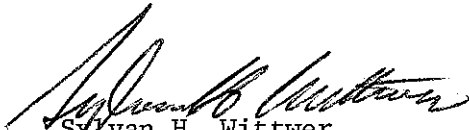
Dr. Fred C. Elliott first noted the potential of plant introductions which were the progenitors of Beaumont. Dr. J. B. Beard did the initial testing which indicated a potential for turfgrass use. Dr. Kenyon T. Payne did the selection of clonal components of the synthetic cultivar and supervised the seed increases and testing. All three of the above are ~~employees~~ employees of the Department of Crop and Soil Sciences of Michigan State University and the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. J. M. Vargas of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology (M.S.U.) assisted in disease evaluation.

Proprietary rights for the production and distribution of this cultivar are being assigned to Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc. of Bound Brook, New Jersey. This company is conducting seed increase and distribution of the cultivar in association with George Burlingham and Sons Seed Company of Forest Grove, Oregon.

March 12, 1980

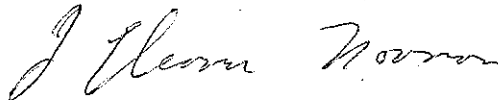
MEADOW FESCUE APPLICATION NO. 7900091 "BEAUMONT"

Proprietary rights for the production and distribution of Beaumont meadow fescue are being assigned to Loft's Pedigreed Seed, Inc., Chimney Rock Road, P. O. Box 146, Bound Brook, New Jersey 08805.


Sylvan H. Wittwer
Director, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station

Notarization:

Notarized 3/12/80



I. ELEANOR NOONAN
Notary Public, Eaton County, Mich.
Acting in Ingham County Mich.
My Comm. Expires July 18, 1982

